

The Spray Courier.

Thursday, Dec. 30, 1915.

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EDITORIALS

A report from New York City on holiday buying of Japanese goods gives a practice demonstration of how two of the Democratic measures, included by President Wilson in his category "Made in America" idea. They are the Democratic tariff, which broke down our protective wall, and the seaman's law, which has driven our vessels from the ocean-carrying trade. The report says: "While some difficulty had anticipated in obtaining a sufficient supply of merchandise from Japan and China to meet the holiday requirements, owing to lack of shipping facilities and high freight rates, trade factors said yesterday that importations had been on a sufficient scale to care for the larger demand. It was pointed out that Japan had done everything to encourage the trade, even to the extent of financing agencies of American houses when exchange rates were prohibitive, and, contrary to expectations, the manufacture of products for this business had not been restricted by the development of new industries and expansion of old ones under war conditions in Japan. As a consequence of this policy importers do not anticipate any serious difficulty with freight rates, as the ships carrying the business are owned by Japanese and will probably be regulated with the idea of extending trade in so far as possible."

Colonel Roosevelt follows Justice Hughes and Mayor Thompson in asking to have his name removed from the Republican primary ballot in Nebraska. And all the quidnuncs are trying to read some cabalistic meaning into the Colonel's action. Our guess is that the Colonel is more anxious to see Wilson beaten than to accomplish anything else in 1916 and that his withdrawal of his name in Nebraska means only that he has no intention of gumming the game.

Again the people of Wheeler County are anxiously expecting to hear the whistle blow on the extension of the O. W. R. & N. Rail Road from Condon to Fossil. We

thought we heard it the other morning, but the stage driver informed us that it was only our friend, James Stewart, taking his morning nap after a hard days work on the farm. We hope to see the realization of Fossil's dream, but when we remember that 50 years have already passed over our head, we are inclined to loose hope.

Sinnott Sends Seeds.

Congressman "Nick" Sinnott has asked the Courier to help him place his quota of government seeds in the hands of those who wish to receive them, and will be able to make the best use of them. He will send a supply of vegetable seed to this paper within a few days. Any of our readers desiring a package may have one as long as they last by dropping into our office. If you live out of town write and we will gladly mail you a package.

Congressman Sinnott also informs us that he will retain a small portion of his quota of his vegetable and flower seed at Washington. Any constituent writing to him there for seeds will receive same directly from his office.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

Department of the Interior  
United States Land Office, The Dalles,  
Oregon, Dec. 8, 1915.  
To John H. Mohs of Fossil, Oregon.  
Contestee: You are hereby notified that Edward E. Mathews who gives Winlock, Oregon; as his post-office address, did on Nov. 2, 1915, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your homestead Entry Serial No. 08783 made April 24, 1911, for SW 1/4 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 10, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 NE 1/4, Section 15, Township 8 S., Range 23 E., Willamette Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that said John H. Mohs has never established residence and the six months period for establishing residence has long since passed.  
You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be canceled without further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the fourth publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you. H. Frank Woodcock, Register.  
Date of first publication Dec. 23d 1915.  
" "second " " 30th "  
" "third " Jan. 6th 1916.  
" "fourth " " 13th "

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Isolated Tract.  
Department of the Interior,  
U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Ore.  
Dec. 4, 1915  
Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the commissioner of the General Land office, under provisions of Sec. 3455, R. S., pursuant to the application of Jane R. Donnelly, Serial No. 014150, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, but at not less than \$1.25 per acre, at 10:15 o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of February, next, at this office, the following tract of land: W 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 32, Township 9, South Range 23, East Willamette Meridian (80 Acres).  
"This tract is ordered into the market on a showing that the greater portion thereof is mountainous or too rough for cultivation."  
The sale will not be kept open, but will be declared closed when those present at the hour named have ceased bidding. The person making this highest bid will be required to immediately pay to the Receiver the amount thereof.  
Any person claiming adversely the above-described land are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale.  
L. A. Booth, Receiver.

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COURIER

SWISS DIVORCE CASES.

The Court Always Tries to Settle Them by Reconciliation.  
In one important respect the Swiss surpass other nations in the management of their divorce cases, says an English correspondent.  
In every town there is a kind of official paper known as the Feuille d'Avis, in which one may read daily the following announcement:  
"M. and Mme. X., who are in instance of divorce, are requested to appear privately before the judge, alone or with their lawyers, in order to come to a reconciliation if possible."  
Before the beginning of every divorce case in Switzerland this notice is published and sent out to the interested parties, leaving the couple, of course, free to attend before the judge or not, as they wish. Often the couple meet. Although there are no statistics published on the subject, I am told by a leading lawyer in Geneva whose specialty is divorce cases that at least 80 per cent of divorce cases—"much to my loss, unfortunately," the lawyer added, with a smile—are settled by the paternal advice of the judge at these meetings out of court.  
In fact, Swiss lawyers will not definitely take up a divorce case until it has passed through the reconciliation process.  
If one of the couple does not attend the rendezvous this means that the affair is to be fought out, but in any case Swiss divorces are not expensive.—San Francisco Chronicle.

EARLY CLUBS IN AMERICA.

The First One Was Founded in Philadelphia in 1717.  
The two earliest clubs in America, according to Colonel Henry Watterson in his "History of Manhattan Club," were the Fish House club of Philadelphia, founded in 1717, and the Hoboken Turtle club of New York, which was started in 1797. Then came the Sons of Liberty and the Sons of St. Tammany, which originated in the brain of one William Mooney, an upholsterer of 23 Nassau street.  
The Sons of St. Tammany, Colonel Watterson finds, were so called after an Indian chief in derision of England's patron, St. George, and one of their main objects was not, as some have supposed in the case of the Tammany organization, to put good Democrats into every job that paid anything, but "to arouse anti-British feeling and to disseminate knowledge concerning the principles of true political liberty."  
The Sons of St. Tammany, later the Society of St. Tammany, was opposed to all trends of aristocracy, and it counted as its natural enemy the Society of the Cincinnati, whose membership was originally designed to pass down by inheritance.  
The first club of New York founded on the lines of the London social institutions was the Union, in 1836.

What "Garble" Once Meant.  
"Garble," "garbled," "garbler," are words which nowadays convey quite a different meaning from that which was formerly accepted. "Garble" originally signified simply "to select for a purpose." At one time there was an officer, termed "the garbler of spics," whose duty it was to visit the shops and examine the spices, ordering the destruction of all impure goods. His duties were similar to those of the inspector of the modern health department, who forbids the sale of decayed vegetables or tainted meat. The word comes from a root meaning "to sift." The impurities sifted out have in the course of generations corrupted the term till a "garbled report" is no longer a report wherefrom all uncertainty has been removed, but one that is full of misrepresentation and made misleading with deliberate intent.

Outlawry in Scotland.  
The unusual sentence of outlawry recently pronounced by the Scottish courts is a relic of the days before extradition existed. For it was the usual punishment of those who wilfully avoided the execution of legal process and was inflicted upon the criminal who fled the country and could not be brought back. In the old days to be outlawed—in the case of women they called it waived—meant that one could be knocked on the head by any passer-by, and outlaws in fact were said to be caput impium—that is, they had a wolf's head and could be treated as a wild beast.—London Mail.

Witches and Fairies.  
Belief in witchcraft, still an article of the popular creed in Essex and may be elsewhere in England, is not the only survival of the kind. In the south of Ireland are still to be found people who believe in fairies. The writer knew an Irishwoman, one of thousands of her class, who would not travel a country road after dark for fear of them, though what "they" would do deponent sayeth not.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Literary.  
"Oh, I simply adore Meredith and Browning and Henry James," said the rushing young person.  
"So do I," said Little Binks. "They are perfectly delightful. It's like sending your mind to a gymnasium. Er—do you read them in the original?"—Buffalo News.

Very Probable.  
Bibbs—What has become of the fool killer? Gibbs—I can't guess, Bibbs, unless he quit because he couldn't get extra pay for working overtime.—Judge.

The power of applying attention to a single subject is the sure mark of a superior genius.—Chesterfield.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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O. A. C.

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